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A World Boundary Commission.

One of the speakers at the recent Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration made the suggestion that the time may not be far off when it will be practicable for the nations of the earth to unite in naming a commission to settle all the boundary disputes of the world now pending and to fix any undetermined boundaries not yet in controversy.

Two or three decades ago such a proposition would have seemed the height of foolishness; but now it has come within the range of entire reasonableness. There are not many important boundaries remaining unsettled. Most of the nations are now fixed within well-defined limits. But there are still a few sections of the globe where the boundaries have not been finally determined, and one or more of these keeps coming up every year for adjustment. They are the cause of a great deal of misunderstanding and not a little illwill. There are pending at the present time seven or eight boundary disputes before boards of arbitration or commissions, — our Alaska controversy with Canada, two or three between South American States, and as many more in Africa. Others are sure to arise in Africa and in Asia.

Why not have a commission of one hundred men chosen by the governments to fix once for all these boundaries? The thing is much more practicable than it at first thought seems. Travel to all parts of the world is now easy. Communication by post and wire is swift. International coöperation through diplomacy or by conference is a part of the settled order of things. If twenty-six powers could unite at The Hague three years ago in the discussion of the important subjects there considered, and all the States of this hemisphere last winter in Mexico in considering and acting upon a number of subjects affecting deeply their interests, why might not the more than forty powers of the entire world join in a commission for the purpose here suggested, with the hope of entire success?

Some of these boundary questions have produced, as we have said, a good deal of misunderstanding and ill feeling. Others that will arise are sure to do so hereafter. If these boundaries could be all finally and definitely determined by joint action of the powers, it would take entirely out of the field of controversy a very troublesome class of questions. This would be one of the greatest international peace measures which the world has seen. The nations would thus have pledged themselves to stand by and see maintained the boundaries which they had helped to determine. There would be little room or disposition left for territorial aggression, and wars from this cause would henceforth become virtually impossible. What a vast saving of resources and energy now misspent in quarreling and preparing to fight over these unsettled boundaries would result!

By such action no nation would suffer in either its honor or its legitimate territory. Small nations, the mission of which in civilization is in many instances of the greatest moment, would thus receive assurance of a life of continued security and freedom to do their work. Native races might thus be saved for development and civilization. The temptation to great nations to abuse their power would be almost entirely taken away, and the movement of peoples toward brotherhood and mutual service would receive an almost resistless impulse forward.

The world has moved long enough in fragments, in sections, in continents, in hemispheres. It is destined hereafter to move as a whole, as one round sphere, as one humanity. This idea of a World Boundary Commission is, therefore, worthy of the serious attention of diplomats and statesmen, as an

immediately practicable one. There is scarcely any direction that one can think of in which the result of the work of such a commission would not be productive of immeasurable blessing to mankind. The idea is a large one, we know, but that is in its favor in these days when one is compelled to think in continents, oceans, and hemispheres; or, rather, when every question has become a world question.

Lessons of the South African War.

III.

A third lesson which the conflict in South Africa has forcibly brought home is that war is essentially cruel and inhuman, and that it can never be made anything else. Every war teaches afresh this lesson — so soon forgotten. All talk about "humanizing" war is, if not subterfuge, at least confusion of ideas. War is brutal, full of surging passion and nameless deeds, and attended with much hard injustice even at its best. Whatever attendant evils may be cut off,— and many have been,— these are not really a part of war at all, but other exhibitions of brutal savagery which go along with it, often growing inevitably out of it. That which remains — battles, ambuscades, bombardments, burning of buildings, wasting of territories, imprisonments, slaughter of men, women and children, desolation of homes — is always the same atrocious thing, incapable in its very nature of being improved except in the most unimportant particulars.

The South African war ought to have made all this clear to the slowest mind. The fearful scenes at the Tugela, the Modder, at Magersfontein and at Spion Kop, to say nothing of the veritable massacres in some of the small ambuscades, though easily matched in other wars, appear to humane minds like acts in a drama of hell. It would seem impossible that human beings could be found participating in such scenes, if the fact were not so common.

There is little in the history of warfare more loathsome than the South African reconcentrado camps in which women, children and old men were shut up to die by the thousands, of neglect, disease and semi-starvation. The story of the wholesale burning and pillaging of the Boer homes and farms will go down in history as one of the cruelest of war's relentless performances.

We suppose that the slaughter in battle, or the riding and driving to death, of nearly half a million horses, which has scarcely been noticed during the progress of the war, will soon be forgotten, as a system which has in it no pity for human beings cannot be expected to have any feelings for dumb brutes.

War, even when waged by professedly Christian people, is made up of these ghastly things. They are not incidental to it; they are of its very substance. It is true that the destruction of the Boer homes, the herding of the people in death camps, etc., were plain violations of the laws of so-called "civilized" warfare as they were laid down at The Hague, and solemnly signed by Great Britain's representatives. But, though condemned by the conscience of the world, and by the formulated laws of war, they were justified by the English government on the ground of military necessity — a law of combat absolutely supreme over all others. The rules of war as laid down by the Lieber code, the Brussels declaration and the Hague Convention are not only powerless in the great emergencies of war, but they all contain permissions under "the necessities of war" which make way for and lead to the condonement of any extremity of severity which may be committed. Witness our government's performances in the Philippines.

War can never be humanized and civilized; and the energies of thought spent in trying to accomplish this impossible task would be much better employed in trying to secure, by judicial and moral means, its entire abolition.

IV.

The Boer conflict has also taught again that in war it is not right but might that wins. The Boers went into the struggle absolutely convinced of the justice of their cause, so deeply convinced of it that they devoutly believed that God would give them the victory against no matter what odds on the British side. The conscience of the entire civilized world was, in the main, with them, and judged England to be chiefly responsible for the war; and many believed with the Boers that the general justice of their cause as against England's injustice and aggression would certainly be supported by God and secure them the victory. But God seems to have had little respect for this judgment, and to have paid no appreciable heed to the Boers' prayers. They went down finally under England's superior might, as they would have gone down if Great Britain had had no grain of justice on her side.

In England there has been a good deal of childish jubilation and foolish givings of thanks in many churches, — state and nonconformist, — as if the British success were due to the blessing of God because of the justice of their pretensions. But no sensible Englishman — at least no "patriotic" Englishman — would seriously confess that five English soldiers could not have conquered one Boer; that a great empire could not have mastered a mere handful of people without the special favor of God. England has conquered the Boers, destroyed their national independence, and annexed their territory, not because her contention in the quarrel was right and theirs wrong, but because her forces were, all things considered, stronger than the Boer forces. That is the law of war, as history teaches on a thousand

pages. When men commit their cause to battle they have taken it out of the realm of justice into that of physical might, and they have no right to expect that anything but might will determine the issue. Even in those cases where inferior might is manipulated by intelligence so as to make it superior, it is might still, working under its own laws, and the intelligence which manipulates it is not to be credited as justice.

The Boers have been greatly admired because they dared to defy the immense power of Great Britain and because of the "heroic" and plucky fight which they made, but this admiration did nothing to secure for them the victory. Their cause, just though it was, was lost when they appealed to arms. They would have acted much more wisely in their own behalf if they had not gone to war, if they had not built up such a provoking armament, but had used entirely pacific means in their attempt to secure recognition of the justice of their cause. They might have saved their country; they certainly would not have fared so miserably as they have, and the moral heroism which they would thus have shown would have been much more noble than the physical courage of which they have displayed so much.

The Kitchener Type of Hero.

Lord Kitchener's arrival from South Africa and reception in England makes it clear once more that the fighting hero is still at the top of the list for many people. This man of camps and battles, of blood and devastation, comes back from the field of death and woe, and is received in what professes to be the centre of Christian civilization with much the same wild excitement and untempered glorification that we read of in the case of the savage braves of the bludgeon and the battle ax centuries ago. The officials of the nation, vying with the crowds on the sidewalks, go out to meet him with dazzling escorts, and he is presently decorated with one of the highest orders of nobility which the King has to bestow.

And what has Kitchener done that the trumpets of his honor are sounded at every British street-corner? South Africa and the Upper Nile, where men were mowed down like grass, give the answer. He has extended the bounds of the British Empire — over unwilling peoples, trampling them down and destroying them by the thousand. He has brought to a successful issue the British scheme of the conquest and annexation of the gold and diamond producing regions of South Africa. In carrying out these enterprises for his country, he has probably been the agent of more horrible deaths, more devastation of territory, more ruined homes, more deep-seated hatred than any other man living with possibly one or two exceptions. Killing, devastation, conquest — or rather the manipulation of the machinery of all this, which comes to the same thing — have been his business. He knows almost nothing else. He has been one of the controlling pieces in the British war machine, by which all open opposition to British will in these countries has for the present been crushed out.

We do not pretend that Lord Kitchener as the executor of these bloody enterprises is more inhuman and blood-guilty than the officials at home who have conceived and ordered them, or than the body of the nation who have supported and shouted for them; but he is certainly not much less guilty; he has not played his part unwillingly. He has given himself voluntarily and studiously to this executioner's work. Whenever ordered by the government, he has gone to the ghastly task with apparently as much relish as a man of affairs goes to his business or as a Christian goes to public worship on Sunday morning. He is, therefore, the finished expression of this side of the nation's life, which glorifies its own remaining hard selfishness, brutality and inhumanity when it shouts itself hoarse on the streets in his praise, and makes him a peer of nearly the highest rank.

One would have thought that the time for such an exhibition on the part of a Christian nation had gone by. If an instrument of this kind of bloody work were still thought necessary, one might have supposed that the nation would at least keep him in the background, in sorrow that such cruel things had to be done, as the hangman and headsman of former times were kept as much as possible out of the public view.

It is natural to try to keep all of the repulsive side of a fighting hero's career out of sight, and to talk of the promotion of civilization, the advancement of the national domain, the upholding of the country's honor, etc., but the ghosts of the fields of slaughter and devastation will no longer down in our day. No amount of civilization following them can erase their hideous memory from the more sensitive minds of the present time. Public laudation of such men is much shorter-lived and more shallow likewise than it was a few decades ago. An increasing number of men and women everywhere feel that it is a deep shame that such things can any longer exist. It is hinted that in England a good deal of the rejoicing over Kitchener's return was because he had been successful in securing peace rather than because he had carried English arms to success in a campaign of great brutality. It is well known that large numbers of Englishmen were glad to be rid of the sickening and dishonorable business.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the noisy public demonstration in honor of Kitchener, there is no doubt that the days of this type of hero are fast passing by. It is growing increasingly difficult for intelligent men and women to see anything glorious or even tolerable in the bloody triumphs of war.

Editorial Notes.

Hague Court's First Case.

It was announced more than two months ago that the governments of the United States and of Mexico had come to an agreement to refer to the Hague Court the "Pious Fund" controversy, which has been pending in one way or another since the cession of California to this country after the Mexican War. On the 21st ult. the names of the members of the Court chosen by the two governments as arbitrators in the case were given out at Washington. The United States has chosen Sir Edward Fry of England, former Chief Justice of the British Court of Appeals, and Mr. F. de Martens of Russia, the well-known writer on international law, who was president at Paris of the Venezuela boundary tribunal. Mexico has selected Signor Pagano Guarnaschelli of Italy, first president of the Court of Cassation at Rome, and Dr. A. F. de Savornin Lohman of the Netherlands, a member of the Lower House of the States-General. These four men will, according to the provisions of the Hague Convention, select a fifth member of the Hague Court, and the five will constitute the bench to adjudicate the case. They will assemble at The Hague the 1st of September. Mr. J. H. Ralston of Washington has been named as agent to represent the United States before the arbitrators, and it is expected that Señor Amelio Pardo, Mexican Minister to Belgium and the Netherlands, will act as agent for the Mexican government.

King of Italy and the Czar.

It is not possible to determine with definiteness the political significance of the visit of the King of Italy to the Czar of Russia. The crowned heads are not very open to correspondents. The fact of the friendly visit is in itself, however, of much significance. The two rulers belong each to one of the opposing alliances which have for many years dominated continental European politics. No such visit could have been made a few years ago. Its occurrence just now, immediately after the renewal of the Triple Alliance, gives assurance that this compact is no longer as stiff and exclusive as it was. Italy's relations to it are understood to be much looser than formerly, leaving her a freer hand in determining her own course. Two important subjects appear to have been discussed during the interviews of the two monarchs, the Balkan question and that of reduction of armaments. When Victor Emmanuel left Rome the Italian papers declared that the armament question would be one of the principal ones considered by the two sovereigns. They further asserted that the visit of the King to the Czar marked the introduction of a new and essentially peaceful element into European politics, and that the moment was propitious for the discussion of disarmament. It is reported that the two rulers reached an understanding on the Balkan question, the nature of which has not yet been made public. We would give several rubles to know what they said and to what conclusion they came on the subject of reduction of armaments. But we shall have to wait. This subject is the overmastering one now in European politics, more so even than it was when the Czar issued his famous Rescript four years ago. There is no doubt that the young ruler of Italy has become the ally of the young Emperor of Russia in his aspirations and purposes on this subject. If they together have concluded that there shall be some form of reduction of armaments in the near future, we shall see something accomplished before long, for European public opinion, in nearly every country, will heartily and unitedly support them.

General Smith's "Retirement."

Brigadier-General Smith, of "howling wilderness" fame, was found guilty by the court-martial which tried him of violating the laws of war in issuing his celebrated "kill and burn" order in the Philippines. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the President, a sentence about as near "milk-and-water" as it would have been possible to reach in the case of one who had perpetrated so gross a crime. The President approved of the findings of the court-martial, but he went further than the reprimand, and manifested his displeasure by directing General Smith to be retired from active service. We are glad that the head of the nation has gone this far in showing disapproval of the barbarous conduct of this officer. But he ought to have gone much farther. Smith's performance was a good deal more than "loose and violent talk." It was, in intent, murder, — wholesale murder. He was as guilty as he would have been if he had actually done with his own hand the killing and burning which took place under the order. Acting outside of the laws of war, he left himself not even a military cloak for his crime. But, being a military man, he has been adjudged guilty only of a deed worthy of reprimand and of dismissal from the service. He will live "retired," very much like a gentleman, on the bounty of the country whose good name he has forever smirched. If he had occupied any other rank in the nation, he would probably have been put behind bars for the rest of his life. If President Roosevelt had dealt with the case on its actual merits, he would have dismissed General Smith from the army, if he had not gone farther and recommended that his case be dealt with by the courts. There is, it is no extravagance to assert, no other system approved by people and state which so covers up iniquity and obliterates all distinctions between

right and wrong as the war system. It seems that it has to do this in order to keep itself in countenance and honor.

Portentous Figures.

We have frequently given figures to show what an increasing hold militarism is gaining on this country, while the people sleep, seemingly entirely unconscious of the future peril which designing men are quietly and steadily creating for the nation. Here are some statements given by the San Francisco weekly *Star*, which are far from reassuring to those who desire our country to be among the first in all that promotes the real welfare of the people and the world:

"Most Americans think of militarism as something peculiar to European countries. Yet militarism was the subject-matter of nearly three-fourths of the bills introduced in the House of Representatives during the session just closed. Consider the figures: The total number of bills introduced was 15,330. The Committee on War Claims had 2,488 of them, the Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6,509; and the Committee on Military Affairs, 2,338. That is to say, 11,335 bills had to do with war and results of war, while less than 4,000 bills had to do with the business, industry and civil affairs of the country. So far as the thoughts and activities of the lawmakers go, it is evident that the government has become far too exclusively a mere machine for making war and granting fat contracts. When we turn from bills proposed to the appropriations actually made, the figures are equally startling. For war and the appurtenances of war, the Congress which has just adjourned appropriated $400,000,000, or twice the annual cost of the entire common school system of the country. These are portentous figures, and should make men who think 'there is no danger' turn their efforts to making the danger less than it plainly is."

Cost of the Philippine War.

In answer to the resolution of April 17 Secretary Root sent to the United States Senate a statement purporting to give the total cost of the Philippine war from the time the peace treaty with Spain was ratified in 1898 to the end of April this year, four years. The total is given as $170,326,586. The Secretary suggested that this amount is really too large, as it includes the cost of supplies still on hand in the Philippines for use, and also the pay for maintenance of troops whom it would have been necessary to support if they had not been in the Philippines. Nobody will doubt that the Secretary's statement is correct so far as the mere matter of cost of supplies, transportation and military operations in the islands is concerned. But granting this, his presentation of the case was nevertheless as good an example of special pleading as could well be found. He meant to have the country believe that this sum actually represents the total expense which has come to the country through the adoption of the policy of which the campaign in the Philippines is only the most striking expression. His reasoning assumes that the standing army would have been increased to its present size if there had been no Philippine war. For this he has no just grounds. It assumes also that a lot of expenses of other kinds occasioned by the policy, but which do not go into the Philippine bookkeeping, would have been incurred under normal conditions. The annual per capita cost of government administration has almost doubled in the last four years as compared with the previous twenty years. There is little reason to doubt that at least twice the sum mentioned by the Secretary of War is to be charged to the Philippine enterprise. Some statisticians think it borders close on to five hundred millions.

Chile and Argentina.

The Peace Association of South America, *La Asociacion Americana La Paz*, which has members in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia, and which used its utmost influence in every possible direction to prevent hostilities between Argentina and Chile and to secure a pacific settlement of their troubles, is greatly rejoiced over the treaty of arbitration and of naval limitation which has been made between them. In a letter to the President of Chile, published in *La Lei* of Santiago, which the President controls, the Secretary of the Association, M. Zuñiga Medina, congratulates that government that through its wisdom and earnestness, with the coöperation of Argentina, the "alarming disturbances" have been "buried in a deep grave." He says that it is difficult in the light of reason to explain the threatening aspect which the situation assumed. The situation was disturbing their relations with the European nations, to which they were bound by many commercial and other ties. Not only the people of Argentina and Chile, therefore, are rejoiced at the happy solution of the difficulties, but so are also the people of the Old World, especially those who have for years been engaged in the peace propaganda. We assure Señor Medina that the multitudes of friends of peace in the United States, where the peace movement originated, are as delighted over the happy outcome as any South Americans or Europeans can be. We hope that the "deep grave" in which the disturbances have been buried may never give up its dead, and that the restriction of armaments on which the two countries have agreed may prove to be not only the pledge of perpetual peace for them, but that it may provoke, as we said in our last issue, a movement for reduction of armaments among the great armed powers of the world. Señor Medina has a right to feel that Chile and Argentina have won for themselves "imperishable glory" by this treaty of peace between them, which in certain re-

spects goes beyond any other similar treaty, general or particular, which has yet been drawn. We give on another page the Convention on Naval Armaments.

Greenacre.

The summer school or conference at Greenacre, Eliot, Maine, is giving its attention this year very largely to the subject of peace in its various aspects. The conferences began on July 3, and will continue until the last day of August. During the first week addresses on subjects related to peace were given by Edwin D. Mead of Boston, on "Dante's Dream of Universal Empire" and "The Higher Patriotism," and by E. P. Powell of Clinton, N. Y., on the "Progress of Peace throughout the Ages." The second week Mr. Mead spoke on "Immanuel Kant's 'Eternal Peace,'" Mrs. Mead on "Industrial Peace," Benjamin F. Trueblood on "The Federation of the World," and Raymond L. Bridgman of Boston on "A World Legislature." The third week Mr. Mead discussed "The Peace Conference at The Hague," and Dr. Fillmore Moore of New York "Industrial Conciliation." The fourth week Mr. Hydesaduro Ohashi spoke on "The Universal Republic," and Edward Atkinson of Boston on "The Economic Aspect of Peace." After some of these addresses there were discussions in which members of the audience took part. During August other peace addresses are to be given. Professor J. C. Bracq of Vassar College is to speak on "The Solidarity of Humanity," Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis on "The New Internationalism," Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., on "Peace Principles in Political Life," Hezekiah Butterworth of Boston on "The World Movement toward Peace," and on the closing day, August 31, the subject for discussion, in which a number of persons will take part, will be "The Love of Man for Man the Foundation of Peace."

World-Control of Trusts.

The proposal of Russia, through her finance minister, Mr. de Witte, that an international conference be called to deal with trusts, is significant in more than one way. It is understood that the suggestion has been sent not only to the British government, but to all the powers whose representatives signed the Brussels sugar convention some months ago. This action of the Russian government indicates two things: First, it is a recognition of the fact, now so conspicuous, that business in general is more and more passing over national boundaries and becoming international, or, in other words, is increasingly tending to denationalization and to become universal. It indicates, furthermore, the enlarging appreciation, on the part of the nations, of the necessity of coöperation among them in the direction and management of an increasingly large circle of affairs, and their growing willingness to consult one another and to combine in their treatment of these. It is not our intention here to discuss the question of the purpose which Russia may have had in view in suggesting a conference of the powers to deal with trusts. It is at least questionable whether such a conference, if gathered, would be able to deal in any effective, rational way with trusts in their international aspects, so long as the separate governments are so much at sea as to what shall be done, if anything, with them at home. It is possible, to be sure, that an exhaustive examination of the nature and tendencies of these great industrial combinations by an international gathering of competent men might throw much light on the question of the proper method of dealing with them by the separate governments. Be this so or not, the assembling of such a conference would be another important move in preparing the way for the political federation and unification of the world, to which so many signs are now pointing and toward which so many preliminary steps have, perhaps unconsciously, but none the less really, already been taken. We shall see developments along this line in the next twenty-five or thirty years which will surprise people even more than the setting up of the Hague Court has done.

Minister Wu Ting Fang.

General regret will be felt in this country that the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, has been recalled from his position in Washington. He has won the friendship of nearly all intelligent people in this country. He is a man of great ability, of large culture and unusual tact. He is really a diplomat of the first order. In the Boxer crisis he was the first to gain knowledge of the safety of the foreign legations, and he coöperated persistently and sincerely with our government in the effort to save and relieve them. His influence at Washington probably did as much as anything else to prevent the adoption by the powers of a policy which would have led to the breaking up of the Chinese Empire. Mr. Wu is an accomplished student of international law, and holds ideas of international right and justice of the highest and truest kind. He has freely criticised this country for its false position in the matter of the exclusion of Chinamen, but he has done this in a courteous and tactful way which has not given offense. From one point of view, it is fortunate that he is going back to China. His large knowledge of the Western world and his liberal and progressive ideas will make him most influential at home in the development of his country along modern lines. It has been thought that his progressive character has brought him into disfavor with the Chinese Court. But the position which he has been asked to

take at home is not likely to have been given to a man under suspicion. He is known to his people to be thoroughly loyal to his country, and therefore he is quite sure to retain their confidence and to be able to lead them forward in their development as perhaps no other statesman of his country could do. His influence in the international field is sure to be large, and we doubt not also healthful and pacific, in the years just before us.

Co-operative Societies.

The growing disposition of our time among men to put into practice the altruistic ideals of brotherhood and social solidarity is manifested in a remarkable way in the development of coöperative societies during the last quarter of a century. The current *Arena* contains, among other valuable things, the following most instructive information:

There are in England (including Scotland and Wales) at the present time 1,648 coöperative societies. The volume of business which they carried on last year amounted to over $400,000,000, and the profits distributed in cash dividends to members was more than $45,000,000. These societies own and control the two largest wholesale houses in the world, about 3,000 retail stores, and a great number of factories, some of which are among the largest in Great Britain. They own and operate eight ocean steamers. They have reduced the cost of passing goods from the producer to the consumer from 33⅓ per cent. to 6½ per cent. They also carry on a vast system of banking, building and fire, life and accident insurance; and in addition to the commercial labors and pursuits, they are doing a splendid work in the way of education, while providing various means for the recreation and social enjoyment of young and old among their vast constituency. Ireland has 232 coöperative dairy or creamery societies, 101 agricultural societies, 52 cöoperative banks, and 39 poultry and miscellaneous societies, with a total membership of 40,000. In Switzerland there are 3400 societies, of which 370 are distributive societies, doing an annual business of $11,500,000, and embracing a membership of over 124,000 persons, representing 500,000 coöperators, one-sixth of the entire population. In Germany there are about 17,000 coöperative societies, with a membership of 2,000,000. In Belgium there are 1000 societies, with 24,519 members. Austria has 5,092 societies, Hungary about 1500, France over 4,000, Italy about the same number, Holland over 2000, Denmark just under 2,000, and there are a number of societies in Spain and Sweden.

It will be a great encouragement to any friend of coöperation to read the interesting details of the work of these societies given in the *Arena*.

Pennies Wasted.

A Boston subscriber, who does not give his name, has sent us a postal card gently upbraiding us for wasting pennies by putting a two-cent stamp on the copies of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE mailed to subscribers in the city of Boston. He says that the paper weighs under four ounces and that therefore one cent is sufficient. We are very sorry that he thinks us extravagant. We assure him that we, and the mailing company which does our mailing, have looked up every phase of the postal laws, in order to reduce our postal expenses to the lowest possible minimum. We are sorry that Uncle Sam does not agree with him, as he ought to do. If "Subscriber" will look up the postal laws he will find that the *publishers* of a paper like ours must pay two cents postage on all copies weighing over two ounces sent to subscribers in the city where the paper is published. Others than the publishers can send the same papers at the rate of one cent for four ounces or under. This is one of the curious absurdities and injustices of the present postal laws, which repeated efforts have been made to have changed, but so far without avail. It costs us twelve times as much to mail copies of our paper in Boston as it does in Chicago, or Denver, or San Francisco, or Honolulu. To every other city in the nation except Boston the paper goes for one cent a pound. "Subscriber" will do us a great favor if he will go to Washington and get us relieved from the necessity of wasting these pennies. We should be glad to use them in the enlargement of our peace work.

Brevities.

. . . The governments of Italy and Guatemala have chosen the president of France, Mr. Loubet, as arbitrator in the controversy between them touching the rights of Italian subjects in the Central American republic. Mr. Loubet has consented to act.

. . . The Society of Friends in Great Britain has appointed a committee of eighty-five to visit all the congregations of the Society and endeavor to impress upon the members the extent of their responsibilities as followers of the Prince of Peace. They have taken a most wise course, to prepare for peace in time of peace, instead of waiting to try to do something when a war excitement is coming on.

. . . Governor Taft has finished his mission at Rome, and the dispatches give assurance that an arrangement has been reached which will in due time lead to an amicable settlement of the friar question in the Philippines.

. . . Warships are not only great death dealers, but often also consummate death traps. The Chinese cruiser, Hai Chee, was destroyed by an explosion of her magazine on the 21st of June, and of her crew of two hundred and fifty men only two escaped. Three small boats lying alongside were also destroyed with their occupants.

. . . Mr. T. W. Balch of Philadelphia and his brother Edwin are in St. Petersburg, engaged in the search for documents which they believe to be of such a nature as will bring about the final settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute. They have no recognized status with our government, but officials of the State Department are aware of their mission, and hope that they will succeed.

. . . It is reported that the British government is about to make an effort to secure an agreement of the powers, through the Hague tribunal or otherwise, by which they will pledge themselves not to allow their territories to be used as the base of supporting operations in war against a friendly nation, as has been done, they claim, by Holland and Belgium in giving asylum to Mr. Kruger, Dr. Leyds and other members of the Boer Junta in Europe.

. . . President Roosevelt issued a proclamation of general amnesty to the Filipinos on July 4. It declared the "insurrection" in the Philippines at an end and peace established in all parts of the archipelago, except the Moro territory. Complete amnesty was granted to all persons in the Philippines who had participated in the "insurrection."

. . . The United States government has decided to take cognizance of the appeal of Bolivia, to the extent of making an inquiry into the Acre territory dispute between that country and Brazil, caused by the lease of the territory to an Anglo-American syndicate.

. . . The Casualties of the American army in the Philippines up to April 30, fixed as the end of the "insurrection," are as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 69 officers and 936 enlisted men; deaths from disease, 47 officers and 2535 enlisted men; deaths from accidents, 6 officers and 125 enlisted men; drowned, 6 officers and 257 enlisted men; suicides, 10 officers and 72 enlisted men; murdered, 1 officer and 91 enlisted men. Total deaths, 139 officers and 4016 enlisted men. Wounded, 190 officers and 2707 enlisted men; a total of 2897. Killed and wounded and deaths other than by disease, 282 officers and 4188 enlisted men; total 4470.

. . . Great Britain and Japan have concluded an agreement with Korea and each other to guarantee the independence of Korea. This is said to be one of the fruits of Secretary Hay's diplomacy in the East, the purpose of which has been to maintain the *status quo*, and especially the integrity of China.

. . . The project of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and France, brought forward by Mr. Barclay, former president of the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, has been approved by the French Chambers of Commerce of London, Dublin, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Clermont, Marseilles, Hâvre and Dunquerque, by the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris, and by the Chambers of Commerce of Bordeaux, Calais, Toulouse, Besançon, Lyon, Bolton and Douvres.

. . . The Korean Minister has been at The Hague conferring with the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs for the adhesion of Korea to the Hague Conventions.

Christianity and War.

From the German of Bodenstedt.

BY ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Talk, if you will, of hero deed,
Of clash of arms and battle wonders;
But prate not of your Christian creed
Preached by the cannon's murderous thunders.

And if your courage needs a test,
Copy the pagan's fierce behavior;
Revel in bloodshed east and west,
But speak not with it of the Saviour.

The Turk may wage a righteous war
In honor of his martial Allah;
But Thor and Odin live no more,
Dead are the gods in our Valhalla.

Be what you will, entire and free,
Christian or warrior, each can please us;
But not the rank hypocrisy
Of warlike followers of Jesus.

RHINEBECK, N. Y.

Peace Over Africa.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

I

O bugles, ripple and shine,
Ripple and rapture down the wavering line.
Praise! Praise! Praise!
For the last of the desperate days.
Shake out the lyrical notes
From your cavernous silvern throats;
Burst into joy mad carols once again
To herald the homing men.

O bugles, tell it to the opening sky,
And go the roads of men with joyous cry.
Peace on the wreath and the wreathless head—
Peace over England, over Africa—
Peace for the living, quiet on the dead—
Peace on the souls hurled downward from the day,
Hurled down with bated breath,
To join the old democracy of Death.

II.

The challenge of the bugle and the glum
Rejoinder of the drum,
The neigh of startled stallions,
The hurried rhythm of the hot battalions,
The blown wild scent of crushed geranium,
The parley of the howitzers, the shrill,
Grim colloquy of hill with hill,—
These had their fateful hour. But now, even now,
A bird sings on a cannon-broken bough,
Sings all the afternoon;
And when dark falls
On the short-torn walls,
Frail wings will come to wander in the moon,
Wander in long delight
Through Africa's star-filled, delicious night.

III.

War's bitter root, and yet so fair a flower!
Sing and be glad, O England, in this hour;
But not as one who has no grief to bear,
No memories, no burden, no despair.
Be glad, but not as one who has no grief:
The victor's laurel wears a wintry leaf.
The clarions revel and the joy-bells rave,
But what is all the glory and the gain
To those wet eyes behind the misty pane,
Whose Africa is crumpled to one grave,
A lone grave at the mercy of the rain?

No; not the stern averment of the guns,
Nor all our odes, nor all our orisons,
Can sweeten these intolerable tears,
These silences that fall between the cheers.
In all the joy a memory cries and dwells,
A heart-break of heroical farewells.

IV.

Let there be no more battles: field and flood
Are sick of bright-shed blood.
Lay the sad swords asleep;
They have their fearful memories to keep.
These swords that in the dark of battle burned,—
Burned upward with insufferable light,—
Lay them asleep: heroic rest is earned;
And in their rest will be a kinglier might
Than ever flowered upon the front of fight.

And fold the flags; they weary of the day,
Worn by their wild climb in the wind's wild way;
Quiet the dauntless flags,
Grown strangely old upon the smoking crags. * * *
Look, where they startle and leap!
Look, where they hollow and heap!
Tremulous, undulant banners, flared and thinned,
Living and dying momently in the wind!
And war's imperious bugles, let them rest,
Bugles that cried through whirlwind their behest,
Wild bugles that held council in the sky,
They are a-weary of that curdling cry
That tells men how to die.

And cannons worn out with their work of hell,
The brief, abrupt persuasion of the shell, —
Let the shrewd spider lock them, one by one,
With filmy cables glancing in the sun;
And let the throstle, in their empty throats,
Build his safe nest and spill his rippling notes.

— *Collier's Weekly.*

Correspondence.

The New Patriotism — Living Rather than Dying for Country.

DR. TRUEBLOOD:

Dear Brother: I thank you for your commendation, in your last issue, of my humble words in favor of the New Patriotism — of living for country rather than dying for it.

This, to my mind, is to be the solution of the "problem of bloody war." To this end we have before us a long and laborious work of education, the education of that subtile and potential agent called "public opinion."

You will remember that, with this end in view, I sent you, April two years ago, an article entitled "A New Patriotism" — modestly, *a* new patriotism. Now I am delighted to see the article with which Helen A. Clarke comes forward in the last issue of the ADVOCATE, "*The* New Patriotism." In this she utters some noble sentiments: "Let the veterans of the old war come forward, and, with the same reverence that they lay flowers on the graves of their comrades, lay flowers on the graves of the enemy, *in token that the war spirit is buried.*" [Italics mine.]

This is the spirit which the new patriotism seeks,— the spirit manifested by the noble women of Columbus, Miss., away back in 1867, when they laureled alike the graves of the "Gray and the Blue." The poet tells the story in that beautiful and touching poem, "The Blue and the Gray." The last stanza runs thus:

"*No more shall the war-cry sever,*
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

The whole stanza, in fact much of the poem, deserves underscoring as well as the lines which I have italicized. 'T were better if it could be inscribed and underscored on American hearts thus: "*Banish our anger and the war spirit forever.*"

This is the work of years of education, such as the noble peace organizations are doing, in this and other countries. It is education, civilization, Christian statesmanship, working separately and jointly, that is to do it, "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." The edict of a king cannot do it; a law of Congress cannot do it. They can help. It took God, the omnipotent God, nearly two thousand years to work idolatry out of his chosen people, though he had by edict declared, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." It took nearly six thousand years to work slavery out of the hearts of men, and so out of the nations of the earth.

So it will be with the war spirit. The brute is so dominant in man, whether he came from the "dust of the ground," as stated by Moses, or from "brutism," as claimed by Darwin, that it can be driven out only by centuries of education — humanized, Christian education.

"Yes," the doubter says; "but by what means?" Just such as peace organizations and peace journals are using everywhere,— as they plead for arbitration as a potential means of peace, and show the expensiveness, cruelty, barbarities and moral degradation of war. To be more specific:

1. The celebration of civic triumphs, as the completion of a railway, the laying of the cornerstone of a public building, or the welcoming of a foreign prince or diplomat, should cease to be attended by military displays.

2. Military chieftains should cease to be honored above statesmen, philanthropists and scholars, and to be given high offices when they have little merit save that of warriors. Presidents of the United States have been elected on this basis; it is to be hoped that none others may be.

3. The masses should be made to see how foolish it is in them to rush blindly forth to kill their fellowmen or to be killed themselves, under the wild impulse of a "patriotism" which holds nothing honorable except dying for country, and often with but a faint conception of the justice of their cause.

4. It should be made a crime for jingo editors and blatant stump speakers to urge war during the pendency of legislation, or arbitration, looking to the peaceful settlement of national disputes.

5. We should get before the people by educational processes — by public speaking, writing, etc. — the conception of the new and higher patriotism of living for country rather than dying for country. To give the details of this new patriotism would carry us beyond the limits of this paper, but a few general suggestions may be given. It demands:

1. Desire on the part of citizens to advance the prosperity and well-being of the people and the government.

2. The cultivation and fostering in every way and on all occasions of a humane and Christian spirit.

3. The rebuking at once and sharply of attempts to stir up national strife.

4. The abolition of military instruction in all schools and institutions of learning, particularly in church schools, which profess the spirit of the Prince of Peace, yet in too many instances foster the spirit of war.

5. The insertion of the principles of peace in political platforms, as is now done with gold standards, expansion and anti-expansion, tariff, free trade and reciprocity.

6. Lastly, the bringing of men to see that it is incomparably better to strive to live for country than recklessly to die for country on the bloody battlefield; thus setting up a new goal for the patriot, and establishing what we call "the new patriotism."

WICHITA, KAN. GEORGE W. HOSS.

A Vacancy Never Filled.*

In a cottage in a village close by Sussex Grange sat a mother and her child. Without, the country was a blaze of sunshine over lovely autumn tints, and the birds hovered around chirping their tuneful song. Within, all was bright with cleanliness and perfect order; the plainly-furnished kitchen sitting-room was the picture of a humble cottage for the artist — a neatly-arranged apartment that was a credit to the homely instincts of the woman of the household. Alas! the brightness of the scene without and within was marred by a gloom of human sadness. Mary Graze, seated upon the couch, hugging her fair-haired, five-year-old girl Hettie, was bathed in tears. Upon the table before her lay an official letter; it was one of those dreaded epistles from the War Office stating, in the customary stereotyped sympathetic terms, that George Graze, a private in the —— Regiment, had been killed in action.

"Mammy, why is 'oo cryin'?" asked the little one anxiously, scanning and patting her mother's tear-stricken face.

"Oh, my child! my poor child!" moaned the bereaved woman.

"Tell your 'Ettie, mammy. 'Ettie wants to know," pleaded the child.

"Oh, my child! you — you ——"

Mrs. Graze broke down in another flood of tears. Hettie, too, was overcome by her mother's sorrow. Seeing the tears fall faster, her own eyes began to moisten.

"Oh, mammy dear, tell 'Ettie what makes 'oo cry," again urged Hettie, with childlike love and simplicity, as she flung her arms more tightly round her mother's neck.

"Oh, Hettie! Hettie! how can I tell you?" cried the sorrow-stricken woman, as she tightened the clasp of her child and imprinted a kiss upon her brow.

"Tell me, mammy."

"Oh, my child! it is so cruel — so hard — so awful!"

"Tell 'Ettie what is truel, mammy. 'Ettie is mammy's 'ittle girlie, isn't I?"

"Oh yes, my darling; but oh, this news is awful!"

"Tell 'Ettie, mammy, what makes 'oo sad. 'Ettie don't like to see 'oo cry."

"Oh, my darling! my darling! you will never see your daddy again!"

"Not see daddy again? Oh, mammy, he will tum back some day."

"No, no, my darling! He — he is — oh, he is dead!"

"Dead, mammy! What is dead? Won't I see daddy in his pretty cloes? He tissed me and said he would tum to see his 'Ettie."

"Yes, darling, but he had to go away to fight, — and oh, oh —! they have killed him! Oh, George! George! George! My love!" cried the distressed woman.

"Oh, mammy, don't cry like that!" said Hettie with alarm.

"Oh, my darling! you — you will never see daddy again! He is dead; he is gone from us never to return! Oh, my George! my George!"

"Oh, mammy, won't daddy tum back to tiss 'ees 'Ettie?" sobbed the little one.

"No, my darling, he cannot! He is gone from this earth. We shall never see him again."

"Won't the dood Jesus send daddy to see 'Ettie?"

"Oh, my poor child! you cannot understand. Your daddy can never come back to us on this earth. He is dead, and oh ——!"

A knock at the door abruptly stopped the conversation between mother and child. Mrs. Graze imprinted another kiss upon Hettie's brow and set her upon the couch. Having hastily wiped away her tears, she opened the door, where stood the Vicar of the parish and Sir Richard Lewess.

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Graze," said the Vicar. "We have called to express our sympathy with you in the very sad bereavement that has befallen you. May we come inside?"

"Yes, sir," was all Mrs. Graze could say as she directed the visitors into the room.

"Sir Richard first acquainted me of this sad news about your poor husband. Ah, he was a faithful workman to you, was he not, Sir Richard?"

"Indeed, he was one of the best men on my estate, and I regretted the call for him to rejoin the colors, though, seeing that it was to serve his country, I ought not to have regretted his summons."

"Ah, these trials sorely afflict us all!" sighed the Vicar.

Mrs. Graze did not speak. She had returned to the couch, and sat with her face buried in her hands. Little Hettie sat beside her with a look of astonishment on her face.

"Well, Hettie, and how are you?" said the Vicar, endeavoring to brighten the scene.

"I'es twite well, sir," said the child, with the simple courtesy taught by her mother. "I don't like mammy to cry so," she added with simplicity, as if suggesting that the visitors could stay the tears.

"Neither do we, my little one," said the Vicar. "We are very sorry for your mother and also for you."

"Mammy sez daddy won't tum to tiss me again, an' I don't like it," said Hettie, bursting into tears.

"Ah, my little one, I'm sorry to say your daddy will not be able to come to see you again. He is gone far, far away; but you will see him again some day in heaven, if you are a good girl."

*From "Life Versus Life," by Albert Wardham. London: Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row.

"Can't I go to him soon?" inquired the little one innocently.

"No, my child. Your daddy is better off; he was taken away by the angels."

"They should not take 'im. Mammy wants 'im, and 'Ettie wants 'im."

The Vicar suppressed a smile at the little one's simplicity. Sir Richard moved rather uneasily in his chair; he did not like such scenes. Though militarian to the bone, he had a tender spot in his heart. Save for the heavy sobbing of Mrs. Graze, there was silence in the room for a few moments. When Mrs. Graze had partially succeeded in subduing the tears the Vicar spoke again.

"As I said before," he proceeded, "Sir Richard and myself, and I might say my wife and also Lady Lewess, are profoundly sorry for you in this hour of affliction. All of us knew your husband, and had great respect for him. He was a thoroughly good workman, and steady and honest, and I am sure could be ill spared. We deeply sympathize with you, and pray that God will give you of His strength abundantly to help you to bear this great sorrow."

"Thank you, sir," softly answered Mrs. Graze.

"As yet there are no further particulars to hand regarding your husband's sad fate," said Sir Richard. "I wrote to the War Office, and had the melancholy reply that the news had been confirmed. Sorrowful as it is, there is just a tinge of satisfaction about the matter, and that is, your good husband died a noble death in sacrificing his life for his country."

"Ah, I know; they all tell me that; but what satisfaction is that to me?" sobbed Mrs. Graze, clasping Hettie to her bosom again.

"We know it is very hard to realize these things, yet it is so," said the Vicar.

"Yes, I have no doubt," interposed Sir Richard, "it is very difficult at first to see that the soldier who falls upon the field of battle dies a glorious death."

"Just so, Sir Richard," interrupted the Vicar. "The man who sacrifices his life for his country is a hero, and doubtless will receive the good Shepherd's reward."

By these remarks the speakers hoped to convince Mary Graze that her husband had met his death in the performance of a glorious work, and thus in some measure to console her. But Mary Graze did not look at matters in that light. She was very humane, and when she married, after her husband had left the army, she had hoped he would never be called upon to fight. She had said farewell to him with bitter regret and with no kindly feelings towards the system that had summoned him to fight. Now that she had the news of his death in battle her grief was intensified by a greater hatred of the war system. The remarks of her visitors, instead of consoling her, were irritating to her mind, and she was wont to express her indignation rather forcibly. Lack of courage to open her lips held her silent for a time.

"Now, Mrs. Graze, we are desirous of doing all we can to help you," said the Vicar. "Sir Richard and myself have been discussing the matter, and we have also had a talk with Lady Lewess. We are all aware that the loss of your dear husband has deprived you of the benefit of his support, so the proposition we have to make is this: You are yet comparatively young, and as Lady Lewess is just now in need of a good domestic servant, we would suggest that you should enter her employ. As to Hettie, Lady Lewess is willing to make arrangements for placing her in a home where she would be properly cared for, given a good education, and thoroughly trained for useful service. Now what do you say to this proposal?"

As the Vicar finished, Mary Graze felt the warm blood rush through her veins; her tears were dried, and, rising from her seat, she looked down at him and spoke.

"Sir, I shall not accept your offer," she said sharply. "I dare say you mean well, but I refuse to accept it all the same. You tell me my poor husband died a glorious death, but what comfort is that to me? He did not leave me with any idea of such nonsense in his head. He never thought it glory to go to kill his fellow-creatures; he cursed the day that he joined the army, and wished he had not to go. His Hettie and myself were more dear to him than all the so-called glory of the battlefield."

Mary Graze broke down. Neither of her visitors cared to reply. After a pause she recovered, and spoke again.

"You tell me he died a glorious death. I suppose he was thrown under the earth with many of his comrades, and there will be a monument put somewhere to their memory, but what is all that to Hettie and me? My life is wrecked. He whom I loved and who loved me is torn from me and cruelly killed, and I had not even the chance of saying a last word to him. O God, how shall I bear this affliction?" she moaned, and once more drew Hettie towards herself.

The Vicar and Sir Richard looked on with an uneasy throbbing in their hearts. They scarcely knew how to speak; they had not anticipated such an outburst of feeling; they had thought the proposal would be gratefully accepted.

"Yes, my own little home is ruined," sobbed Mrs. Graze. "For all the so-called glory in the world I would not have seen this day. What is cold charity for such sorrow as I am to endure? Can charity restore the love of a woman? No! All Hettie and I want here is George. He was our comfort and we were his. We loved each other, and now that he has been cruelly taken from us——"

"You should not say that, Mrs. Graze. It may have been God's will," interrupted the Vicar.

"No, no! I don't believe a righteous God would will that men should kill each other in order to settle their quarrels. Our life is too sacred; God did not will that men should cruelly rob each other of that life. God gave us our life — that is what you teach us, and I have read the Bible myself and believe it. Life is sacred, and it is a sin for men to destroy it in each other."

Mary hesitated. The Vicar looked at her with astonishment. He had not imagined that she would thus reason with him.

"Ah, my poor, dear husband," continued Mrs. Graze. "Oh, that I could have been with him at the last! He was only thirty-two years of age. He was strong and hearty, and might have lived for many years, and we would have gone on sharing our joys and sorrows, living each for the other. But, oh, he is gone — a victim to the horrible war fever! And such men as you, Mr. Vicar, and you, Sir Richard, come and tell me he died a glorious death in the service of his country. Can't a

man die a glorious death other than by seeking the blood of his fellow-men? Can't a man serve his country in a better way than that of engaging in human slaughter? It is such silly ideas as those you have tried to convince men with that make me wild. I refuse to believe that my George suffered a glorious death because he fell upon the battlefield. I thank God, though, that he did not spill the blood of his fellow-men, for he told me before he went that he would always aim above them. In that sense, perhaps — that he sacrificed his life in saving others — he might be said to have died gloriously. But you gentlemen wish me to think that he suffered a glorious death simply because he fell in battle. No, I I won't. It's a pity such gentlemen as yourselves, so highly educated, don't give your minds to teaching men how to settle quarrels in a better manner than that of robbing innocent women of their husbands and children of their fathers. I think it's time you gentlemen took a more serious view of this matter. You are supposed to be able to govern nations, not to kill the innocent people who form the nations. My dear husband had done no wrong. Why should he have his life so early and cruelly taken from him? Any one would think he was a murderer. You hang murderers, yet you support a system that allows men to freely butcher one another, and then say they died a glorious death. Bah! don't talk such twaddle to me. I may be only a poor, common woman, but I hope I have a better view of life than that which the majority of you wiseacre men hold. It says in Holy Writ there are 'bloody and deceitful men.' I believe it."

"Come, come, Mrs. Graze; it is no use for you to go on in that wild manner," said the Vicar sharply. "We had hoped you would look at matters in a different light."

"I dare say you did," added Mary, "but I am too human, you see. It is no use you trying to persuade me to accept the offer you have made. I thank yourselves and Lady Lewess for all your kind intentions, but Hettie is all the world to me now, and I can't see her taken from me. It seems to me the war system is horribly cruel. Not only has it robbed me of my dear husband, but now it wants to break up my home and separate Hettie and myself. But it shall not do all that. My life has been shattered — a vacancy has been caused that can never be filled again on this earth. The love of the heart, when once it has been thus cruelly destroyed, can never be replaced — no, not even by the kindness of charity; therefore I hope you won't think I am ungrateful for not accepting your offer. Hettie and I will stay together, won't we, darling?"

Mary Graze hugged her little girl and tenderly kissed her. Poor Hettie could not understand the scene. She simply hid her face in her mother's bosom.

"Do I understand, then, Mrs. Graze, that you have definitely decided to refuse the offer we make?" asked the Vicar, coldly.

"Yes, sir. I have nothing to stay here for now; I shall hate the sight of this place. Were my husband's grave here, it would have been different; then I would have remained, if only for the sake of placing a few flowers upon it. But he has been taken right away from me; I cannot even pay the last tribute of a woman's love for her husband. Oh, this cruel war system!"

"But what will you do?" inquired Sir Richard, who had been somewhat impressed by Mrs. Graze's utterances. "You cannot starve."

"I shall break up my home and go to my native place to live with my widowed mother. I dare say I shall be able to get work of some kind, so that Hettie and myself can remain together."

There was silence for a moment. The Vicar was too indignant to attempt to further speak to Mrs. Graze, but Sir Richard Lewess sat thinking. Then he spoke:

"I am extremely sorry you have decided to adopt such a course," he said. "However, I was so fond of your husband and so highly appreciated his services that I am willing to help you. I will make you a weekly allowance of five shillings, and will give instructions to my bankers to send it to you regularly. I hope you will accept that little help."

"It is very kind of you, Sir Richard, and I will accept that offer very gratefully," said Mrs. Graze, who was not a little taken aback by such generosity.

"We need not stay longer, Sir Richard," suggested the Vicar coolly, as he rose to leave.

"Good-day, Mrs. Graze," said Sir Richard as they went out. "You must let me know when you are leaving, so that Lady Lewess and myself can see you and Hettie again."

The visitors left, and Mrs. Graze sat down once more with Hettie in her arms to ponder over the bewildering events of her life.

"I think you have made a mistake," said the Vicar to Sir Richard as they were separating down the road to go to their respective homes.

"I hope not."

"You should have endeavored to persuade Mrs. Graze to accept the kind offer of Lady Lewess."

"I could see it was useless. Mrs. Graze is evidently a woman with a mind of her own. I was surprised, though, to hear her speak so well. What was she before she was married?"

"I have been given to understand she was brought up amidst town life, and, I suppose, got a fairly good education at a Board School. Her parents were of the working class, but of a pretty good class. There is certainly a superior mien about Mrs. Graze, but for all that I think she ought to have accepted your first offer."

"Well, well, I suppose she has a right to her own opinion."

"Yes, yes, Sir Richard; but it doesn't do to let these kind of folk have their own way. We have to let them see we are their superiors."

"Oh, well, it is no use talking now," said Sir Richard. "Mrs. Graze undoubtedly feels the loss of her husband very keenly, and would prefer to be away from here. I tell you what it is, some of her remarks were pretty cutting. I didn't like them at all."

"Come, come, Sir Richard; you must not allow yourself to be led away by such a woman's ideas. Of course, when she spoke she was smarting under a deep sense of the grief that has befallen her."

"But for all that I think there was a great deal in what she said. Supposing you were in her position — all the love in life suddenly taken away — what would you think?"

"Well, never mind; I cannot stay longer now. Goodbye, Sir Richard. Thank you for your company."

They shook hands and went their respective ways, both reflecting upon the scene they had just left, the Vicar in a matter-of-fact manner feeling somewhat annoyed with both Mrs. Graze and the Baronet, and Sir Richard with an uneasy feeling, stirred by a blow at conscience.

The Chile-Argentina Convention on Naval Armaments.

Signed at Santiago de Chile, May 28, 1902.

Met at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Don Francisco Vergara Donoso, Minister of the Department, and Don José Antonio Terry, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, have agreed to incorporate in the following Convention the different conclusions which have been reached for the limitation of the naval armaments of the two republics, conclusions which have been brought about through the good offices and on the initiative of the government of his Britannic Majesty, represented in Chile by his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. J. A. Lowther, and in the Argentine Republic by his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir W. A. C. Barrington.

1. With the purpose of removing every cause of alarm or suspicion in either country, the governments of Chile and of the Argentine Republic desist from having completed the ships of war which they now have in construction and from procuring for the present further ships. Both governments agree, furthermore, to decrease their respective fleets. To this end they will continue their negotiations until they reach an agreement providing for a proper equivalence between the said fleets. This decrease shall be made within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Convention.

2. The two governments agree not to augment their naval armaments for five years, without notice of the intention to do so, on the part of either, being given to the other eighteen months in advance. All armaments for the fortification of coasts and ports, it is understood, are excluded from this agreement, the power being reserved of acquiring any floating machines destined exclusively for the defense of these, as submarine boats, etc.

3. The alienation of vessels to which this Convention may give rise shall not be made to countries having disputes pending with either of the contracting parties.

4. In order to facilitate the transfer of the pending contracts, both governments pledge themselves to prolong by two months the time which they have stipulated for the delivery of the respective vessels in construction. For this they will give the proper instructions in the act by which this Convention is approved.

5. The ratifications of this Convention shall be exchanged within sixty days, or sooner if possible, and the exchange shall take place in this city of Santiago.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have set their hands and seals to this Convention, in duplicate, in the city of Santiago this 28th day of the month of May, 1902.

(Signed) J. F. Vergara Donoso.
" J. A. Terry.

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Every large city in the civilized world is working at the question of international or interracial education. This is especially true of the cities of New England, and of the United States generally. In Boston, for example, are white and black, and nearly every nationality of the western world under instruction in the day, night and vacation schools. A recent writer on Secondary Education in England compares that area of education in Germany, France, the United States and England, and makes the comparative study the basis of certain important suggestions for the English public. It is found one nation or race may learn from another, just as one man may learn from another; indeed, it is said we may learn something from everybody, for every man knows more about something than we do, if we can get at it. These conditions of modern life point toward better things in education and society. The school unit once was the local district or town; it is not improbable that men who look ahead may soon conclude that the unit in education is the world, for in the great interests of life, as commerce, government, religion and education, it is difficult to draw a boundary line; they are in their nature universal and for all men. — *The People.*

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ARTICLE I. This Society shall be designated the "AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY."

ART. II. This Society, being founded on the principle that all war is contrary to the spirit of the gospel, shall have for its object to illustrate the inconsistency of war with Christianity, to show its baleful influence on all the great interests of mankind, and to devise means for insuring universal and permanent peace.

ART. III. Persons of every Christian denomination desirous of promoting peace on earth and goodwill towards men may become members of this Society.

ART. IV. Every annual subscriber of two dollars shall be a member of this Society.

ART. V. The payment of twenty dollars at one time shall constitute any person a Life-member.

ART. VI. The chairman of each corresponding committee, the officers and delegates of every auxiliary contributing to the funds of this Society, and every minister of the gospel who preaches once a year on the subject of peace, and takes up a collection in behalf of the cause, shall be entitled to the privileges of regular members.

ART. VII. All contributors shall be entitled within the year to one-half the amount of their contributions in the publications of the Society.

ART. VIII. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor and a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than twenty members of the Society, including the President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members of the Board. All Officers shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed, and the Board of Directors shall have power to fill vacancies in any office of the Society. There shall be an Executive Committee of seven, consisting of the President, Secretary and five Directors to be chosen by the Board, which Committee shall, subject to the Board of Directors, have the entire control of the executive and financial affairs of the Society. Meetings of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may be called by the President, the Secretary, or two members of such body. The Society or the Board of Directors may invite persons of well-known legal ability to act as Honorary Counsel.

ART. IX. The Society shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint, to receive their own and the Treasurer's report, to choose officers, and transact such other business as may come before them.

ART. X. The object of this Society shall never be changed; but the Constitution may in other respects be altered, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, or of any ten members of the Society, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any regular meeting.

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